DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 088 504 IR 000 338

TITLE	Annual Evaluation Report, 1973; South Carolina State Library.
INSTITUTION	South Carolina State Library, Columbia.
PUB DATE	74
NOTE	30p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.75 HC-$1.85
DESCRIPTORS	*Annual Reports; Career Education; Culturally Disadvantaged; *Evaluation; Handicapped; Institutionalized (Persons); Library Acquisition; Library Cooperation; Library Services; Program Descriptions; State Federal Support; *State Libraries
IDENTIFIERS	*South Carolina State Library

ABSTRACT

This report evaluates the program of the South Carolina State Libraries against a pattern of goals aimed at achieving public and institutional service during 1972-1973. Separate evaluations are presented for the following projects: general administration, library interpretation, technical services, field services, library internships, scholarships, workshops, County Library, "Catch-Up," disadvantaged, County Library Upgrade, staff assistance, book collection, exceptional children, adults with special problems, service to the blind and physically handicapped, browsing collections for the blind and handicapped, communication network, intercommunications, area reference, resource centers, microfilm catalog and shelflist, and interlibrary loan network. The major part of the report deals with the impact of the termination of Library Services and Construction Act funding. (CH)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

ED 088504

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Post Office Box 11469
Columbia, S. C. 29211

Fiscal Year 1973
Section D - Evaluation Report

ANNUAL EVALUATION REPORT -- 1973

Each year the program of the South Carolina State Library has been evaluated and measured against a pattern of goals aimed at eventually achieving a good level of public and institutional library service for the entire state. Of necessity these evaluations have been based on library opinion - not the opinion of the business man, the industrialist, the lawmaker or the recipient of library service. This year, 1972-1973, saw the program subjected to an acid test which measured the validity of its planning and the effectiveness of its operation. The test came with the publication of the Nixon budget which eliminated funding for the Library Services and Construction Act.

Since 1956 when LSCA was initiated, the State Library had used grant funds to supplement rather than to supplant state and local funds for library service. The idea was to use LSCA funds in addition to required local and state support to provide services and materials not possible with local funding. The great objective was to remedy the major deficiencies in library service and in so doing to strengthen local and state support to provide a better level of service to the public. Over the years state and local support had steadily increased but had not yet reached the level which could provide the quality service made possible through the federal grants. When the cut came no library in the state closed because of the loss of federal funds; there were no dramatic reductions in service and only librarians and library board members were aware of the imminent danger of service deterioration unless additional funds were found to replace the lost federal funds.

With the Legislature in the midst of a session and the state budget already half through the Legislative process, the State Library could not go back and ask for state funds to meet the emergency without assurance of complete support from every county in the state. This support was secured and quickly and with it the State Library went to the Legislature with the request and after four months of intensive effort was able to secure the entire amount including an additional 10¢ per capita in State Aid designed to replace LSCA grants to the counties for book purchases.

The State Library feels that the Legislature's willingness to appropriate the funds needed to continue service at the present level constituted an endorsement by the state of the entire program. The fact that no public or institutional library closed and no personnel were terminated due to the cut-off in federal funding testified to sound planning and operation of the program during the past 15 years.

IR 000 338

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

On the other hand the threatened termination of the federal program has reduced the State Library's credibility with the public libraries of the state. Without the assurance of federal funding it will be impossible to go ahead with the more innovative and experimental proposals in the five-year plan. The public libraries are interested but unwilling to venture into new areas involving additional personnel and materials without firm assurance of a continuation of grant funds to aid such programs. A major casualty was the development of the Area Reference Resource Centers. The Center already in operation in Greenville had demonstrated the benefits of the project. The other two Centers to be developed in Florence and Charleston are postponed indefinitely.

The program which had the most general impact on all public library development in the state were the projects for the urban and rural Disadvantaged. Although grant funds for these programs had been of short duration, the impact on the county and local community was tremendous. Before the projects were initiated few libraries were aware of the unmet library needs among the disadvantaged. After a year and a half of project participation, librarians were convinced of the library's responsibilities in this area and were so enthusiastic about the projects that they will be continued with local funds on a slightly reduced basis. Equally satisfying has been the development of institutional library service throughout the state. This too is a relatively new program but by the end of the year all of the large institutions had employed professional librarians, all of the smaller residential schools and mental institutions had employed pre-professional librarians and the smallest institutions were contracting with the local library and sometimes with the local library and the State Library for specialized services. Not only has the library personnel in the institutions improved but also the housing of the institutional library. The State Library's role has been to demonstrate the need and the benefits of library service for inmates and patients; on the basis of this demonstration institutional administrators have been more and more willing to put institutional funds into providing the service and facilities needed.

With the approval of construction grants for the Marion County Library and for the Fairfield County Library, construction funds were exhausted. This did not mean the end of new library building construction, however, as many communities and counties were able to secure Revenue Sharing funds and local funds to initiate new building projects. Where the State Library had scrutinized each application carefully to make sure that the construction project was warranted by need and that the library system could provide service of a good level from the new facility, under Revenue Sharing there were no such safeguards. At the beginning of the Revenue Sharing allocation, at least one architectural firm wrote the Governor urging that he require local communities receiving Revenue Sharing funds for library construction to meet the same requirements that the State Library had made of libraries receiving LSCA construction grants. Without some strong guidelines in the use of Revenue Sharing for library building

construction, library buildings more of a liability than an asset to the community are likely to be constructed. Over $576,000 in Revenue Sharing funds have already been allocated for library building construction. Some $318,612 have been allocated for library services or for the purchase of new bookmobiles.

In conclusion, this year's program has been extremely difficult, very rewarding, and most reassuring. We feel that the state has endorsed statewide library service, that librarians are now convinced of both the need and feasibility of providing service to the disadvantaged and that the institutional library has become a part of the total program of the individual institution. The State Library has itself been strengthened through the exercise of muscle and brain. Its mind has been stretched and its horizons widened and though it will be a long time before the disaster of February 1973 is forgotten, the wounds are beginning to heal though permanent scars remain.

Florence County Library
319 SOUTH IRBY STREET
Florence, South Carolina 29501

LIBRARY SERVICES AT SOUTH CAROLINA CONVALESCENT CENTER FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

1972-73

By Mrs. Betsy Dozier, Florence County Library

This will not be a report filled with a lot of figures and statistics but my experiences with books and children during the past year.

When I first took over the work from Mrs. Van Hook, I would worry a lot about the children and their illness. Then I learned by observation that they are being helped so much that I could soon see how they improved.

In two weeks time, one child that had been shy would become interested in a book. One young girl I remember from last summer wouldn't say anything and didn't want any books at first. Soon I found she was a good reader (she was in her teens); so I would let her read aloud to the younger children. I could soon see that this appealed to her and she began checking out books.

Another afternoon a young boy who was not feeling well wasn't interested in any books. So the next time I visited the wards, I picked out some books I thought he might like and he did take one. Later he became very interested in reading.

During the time of the Vacation Reading Club last summer, the children enjoyed reading and getting their books stamped in their folder. They were especially proud of their certificates. As the children are in and out of the Center, some are only there a few weeks while in casts and recovering from operations and other illnesses. We would mail them their certificates if they left before I came back for a visit.

When the weather permits the boys and girls go outside; so I take my book cart to them, read and tell a story, and they check out books. I visit the wards where there are some not able to go out.

I remember one time Mrs. Asman said the library had been most helpful the night before when a little girl, a new arrival, was homesick. So she took her to the library and helped her select several books.

Another incident that made me feel it was all worth while happened one afternoon when I visited with one of the school teachers in her classroom. One of her students (a boy of nine) wasn't feeling at all well; so I asked her if she wanted me to read them a story. I told all the students to put their heads on their arms on the table in front of them and to be very quiet while I read several poems and a short story. This seemed to calm then quiet them.

You can see that one never knows just what might be needed. So I try to fit the books and storytime to suit their life there.

Sometime I would feel as if I wasn't accomplishing anything; then the next time the response would be very rewarding. Mrs. Asman and I were talking the other day and she said not to get discouraged as it takes time. She said she felt the library was very beneficial and was a much needed part of their education and it was good to expose them to books.

During the Christmas holidays Don Conway, who is a college art student, created some very colorful figures from the nursery tales and some characters from some books so that we could put some new decorations on the walls. He also painted four posters showing scenes of the Seasons. I will use these on the door entering the library. Before this, it had justbeen a blank door; now the children know that this is the library. When the children would come to the library, they enjoyed guessing what nursery rhymes each of the animals came from and what book. As the same children will not be here very long, it will remain of interest for some time.

During the visits to the home I visited the wards to see the children who couldn't come to the library, sometime reading them a story and sometimes taking filmstrips and books for a story hour. I also enjoyed having the ones who could walk come to the library.

During the first visit this past May I met the girls out under the trees. We had lots of fun with books at one of the picnic tables. I read three short books and it was a good time as some of the children wanted to go outside but some were not supposed bo be too active. They were pretty still while I was reading. We were outside for an hour then came in to the library where books were checked out.

Now that the year is over I am more at ease. I feel that the library has been a help to the children in many ways. Not only does it encourage them in their school work, but it also gives them a new interest in books and an opportunity to take part in a group performance. I am so glad that I have had this opportunity with the children at the Convalescent Center.

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Fiscal Year 1973
Title I
Project II: Technical Services

SECTION D. EVALUATION REPORT

The Technical Services Project continued to aid in building the State Library's collection of books and materials to the point that it can adequately serve as a resource center for all libraries in the State. It controls the selections, acquisition, and processing of all materials and books used at the State level. Because no federal funds were available for materials grants to public libraries, supervision and review of purchase of materials and books made at the local level were limited to those libraries under supervised State Aid. Reduction of this function compensated for staff losses incurred during the fiscal crisis, thus permitting internal activities to continue at fairly normal levels.

With less money and higher costs, somewhat fewer books and periodicals were added than in the preceding year.

Acquisitions included:

Books	6,596 Volumes
Microfilm periodicals	645 reels (including 32 new titles)
Microfilm newspaper	79 reels
Print periodicals	120 new titles
ERIC	11,637 microfiche
Federal documents	3,437
State documents	2,560

During the year the classification system for State documents was completed and put into practice. Federal documents were changed from Dewey classification (and cataloging) to the Superintendent of Documents classification scheme. The Technical Services division also supervised the Microfilm Catalog and Shelflist Project (Title III).

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Fiscal Year 1973
Title I
Project 1-A: General Administration

SECTION D. EVALUATION REPORT

The General Administration Project was carried on as projected in spite of severe handicaps. Service to the Disadvantaged, the chief new emphasis of the program, was completely successful up to the point at which federal funds ceased. The planning function was disrupted by traumatic policy changes and fiscal crises precipitated by the national Administration. From February through June energies of the staff were diverted from normal activities by an intense drive to obtain State funds to underwrite programs previously financed by LSCA. The necessity of prolonged campaigning for funds caused other legislative efforts to be neglected. Staff morale was badly shaken by uncertainties about future developments, resulting in ten resignations in a five month period. Since few of the resulting vacancies were filled during the fiscal year, the remaining personnel had to exert great effort to continue service at the usual level. Loss of confidence on the part of librarians, trustees, and patrons created a problem of credibility that will have to overcome in the future.

Vicissitudes not withstanding, the State Library carried on. All essential functions - records, accounting, reporting, et al - continued; and State and Federal requirements were met.

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Fiscal Year 1973
Title I
Project I-B: Library Interpretation

SECTION:D: EVALUATION REPORT

Since 1962 the Library Interpretation Project has supported the South Carolina library program. It has increased public understanding of the library program and the services provided, promoted use of the library by individuals and groups in the community, and helped win official support for library programs- financial and otherwise. The success and the value of the Library Interpretation Project was conclusively demonstrated in the spring of 1973. At that time the program of the State Library as well as the services of public and institutional libraries in the state faced drastic cuts as a result of planned termination of federal grant programs. The public awareness of libraries and the value of library services previously developed proved the means of saving the library programs. Further, the Library Interpretation Project was utilized at the time to pinpoint the necessity for action. It helped rally librarians, trustees, and patrons for a legislative campaign which resulted in funding of essential State Library programs and an increase in State Aid for public libraries.

The Library Interpretation Project is conducted by a firm of public relations specialists under the supervision of the State Library. Releases for statewide distribution were prepared on all major programs and special projects, utilizing all available means of publicity. Public relations materials and programs were developed. Some of the programs for which the project provided support in 1972-73 included the long range state program, State Aid, the Southeastern Cooperative Library Survey, ERIC, Revenue Sharing, Service to the Disadvantaged, the Morehead Project (Adult Basic Education), workshops, the American Patriot Reading Club, and features for the Newsletter on such topics as new buildings, projects, and people.

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Fiscal Year 1973
Title III
Project I: Communication Network

SECTION D. EVALUATION REPORT

The Communication Network functioned as planned. The TWX installations linking the State Library with the three Area Reference Resource Centers and the major state university made possible a referral system that speeded up interlibrary loan service throughout the state. It strengthened service by making possible a rapid check of holdings in the Columbia area, decreasing time required for transactions, and enabling ARRC's to determine out-of-state locations for materials not available in South Carolina. It enabled the State Library to send out-of-state requests rapidly. This has been of especial value in serving state agencies and local officials needing immediate information such as reports or journal articles on government activities in other states.

The possibility of tying Winthrop University into the TWX system was investigated, but University officials decided it was not feasible at this time because of the heavy use of Winthrop's Telex for business and research programs.

The weakest aspect of the project has been college library use. Institutions within the immediate area of the ARRC's are using the service. Those located far enough away to necessitate a long distance telephone call to the ARRC still prefer to use the ALA interlibrary loan request form.

Over all, however, the project is deemed worthwhile. Use increased during 1972-73, with 665 transmissions compared to 339 the preceding year.

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Fiscal Year 1973
Title III
Project II: Intercommunications

SECTION D. EVALUATION REPORT

The Intercommunication Project has provided a valuable medium for the exchange of information among South Carolina libraries. "News for South Carolina Librarians" is now distributed to some 650 public, college, special, institutional and TEC center libraries as well as library trustees, officials, and state library agencies. The monthly newsletter carries news of developments throughout the state and nation from all types of libraries. By making librarians aware of the activities of other libraries it has fostered better understanding and cooperation. Its practical value was demonstrated this year in disseminating information about Federal and State funding and rallying support for the legislative campaign. Illustrated feature articles concerning library programs for the disadvantaged appeared in the newsletter for the first time this year. On other occasions, the illustrated feature page covered new library buildings constructed in the state within the past year.

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Fiscal Year 1973
Title III
Project III: Area Reference Resource Centers

SECTION D. EVALUATION REPORT

As originally projected, the Area Reference Resource Center project called for grants-in-aid to be made to each of the three Area Reference Resource Centers to employ a competent librarian to plan and carry out a program of coordination of the library resources of the area. This project was to be supplemented by materials grants under a proposed Metropolitan Libraries project under Title I.

Advisory Councils for each of the three ARRC's were active during the year, representative businessmen and librarians developing proposals for sharing resources of the major libraries of each area. The Greenville ARRC employed a Regional Reference Librarian to plan and carry out a program to improve reference service through coordination of library resources in the area. She developed a project emphasizing service to business and industry in a seven county area of Appalachia. Key industries were selected for demonstration projects, special materials developed ("mini-bibs," abstracts, etc.), and a campaign of publicity and public relations mounted. The results were imminently satisfactory, the service being well received by businessmen and use escalating at a rate that far exceeded expectations.

Reviewing the LSCA program in January, it became obvious that the ARRC project would have to be curtailed because of the reduction in federal funds. It had not been possible to fund the materials grants under the Metropolitan Libraries project. Now librarians of the Charleston and Florence ARRC's were informed that the offer of salary grants for Regional Reference Librarians must be withdrawn for 1972-73. Because of the reduction in the program, the State Library's Consultant for Title III programs resigned to take other employment.

In May, believing LSCA to be an end, the State Library informed Greenville that the ARRC project would end on June 30th. Efforts were made to obtain financial support from participating libraries on a prorated basis. Four counties had agreed when the refusal of a major county defeated the attempt. The Regional Reference Librarian accepted a position on the reference staff of the Greenville County Library and the ARRC program was reduced to minimal operations at the end of June. More than any other development, the disruption of the ARRC program has discredited LSCA in South Carolina and cost the State Library credibility with both librarians and the public.

Upon learning of the possibility of the restoration of LSCA funds, the Greenville Regional Reference Librarian has agreed to resume her duties and has developed a projection for an expanded program. As soon as funding is available, the Greenville ARRC program will resume and hopefully expand during 1973-74.

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Fiscal Year 1973
Title I
Project III A: Field Services

SECTION D. EVALUATION REPORT

As the chief instrument through which State and LSCA projects are carried out at the local level, Field Services continued to be an important element in the State Library program. During 1972-73, five staff members worked with the 39 library systems in 46 counties. The primary goal of the field service program is the establishment and improvement of local public library service. To this end, two county library demonstration programs were in effect during the year in Kershaw and Marion counties. After intensive preparation, the Dillon County Library System was reorganized with new legislation, a new library board, and increased support. Efforts continued to develop a headquarters for the Clarendon library system. Consultation and advisory assistance to librarians and library boards is a major function. With an unusually high turnover of professional staff, including eight head librarians, the field staff spent a great deal of time in the recruitment and orientation of new personnel. The educational function was carried out by a series of three workshops for librarians and bookkeepers dealing with financial administration, auditing, bookkeeping, and project requirements. Also, orientation for library trustees was stressed. Field service librarians met with the majority of library boards during the year, held special orientation for many having new members, and used the film "Multiple Choice" with twelve library boards.

One of the chief emphases during the year was service to the disadvantaged. All of the field staff was involved in this program to some degree, with the Consultant for Service to the Disadvantaged and her assistant carrying primary responsibility for the Urban Disadvantaged, Rural Disadvantaged, and County Up-Grade Projects. The Consultant also worked with the Adult Basic Education Project (Morehead Project). Financial matters loomed large for field services during the year. At the beginning of the fiscal year, the staff aided librarians and boards in budgeting the increase in State Aid attained for 1972-73. With the advent of revenue sharing, they assisted in preparation of requests, justifications, and presentations. With the threatened cut and impoundment of LSCA funds, they worked with librarians and board members in stimulating support for the campaign to obtain increased state funding. One result of the increased State Aid and revenue sharing funds was a large number of new bookmobiles purchased by local libraries. The field staff assisted in planning for many of these, following up with reviews of bookmobile service, and assisted the SCLA Public Library Section in conducting a workshop on bookmobile service.

Other activities in which the field staff were engaged directly or indirectly included equipment inventories of items purchased with State and Federal funds, the development of new salary standards, and the Southeastern Library Association's Survey.

One measure of the success of the field service program is that during the financial crisis of the spring, public librarians strongly supported the program as one of the two most important services of the State Library which should be continued. In addition, the success of the total library program, to which field services contributes in some degree, is indicated by the fact that the lights did not go off in any library when LSCA funds ended. Some programs were reduced, but generally the public library program continues to move forward.

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Fiscal Year 1973
Title I
Project III-B(1): Career Education:
Library Internships

SECTION D: EVALUATION REPORT

The Library Intern program effectively supports Goal II A (1) in attempting to provide adequate trained personnel for the varied and changing demands of librarianship. This is accomplished through a work-training program in which young people are employed by public and institutional libraries in South Carolina during the summer months.

A well-developed publicity program encouraged qualified junior and senior college students throughout the state and also out-of-state to apply for the program. During the summer of 1972, seventeen young people participated in the program. Sixteen young people were employed by fifteen county and regional library systems and one young person was employed by the Horger Library at the State Hospital.

Each library submitted an outline of the areas of library service in which the young person would work and plan for publicizing the program locally. The duties of the young people were at a pre-professional level and took place under the supervision of a professional librarian.

A highlight of the summer program was the meeting held at the State Library during August when Librarians and Library Interns gathered to discuss and evaluate their experience. Of the seventeen young people who participated, eight indicated that they were interested in going on to graduate library school. One of these had applied to and been accepted by a graduate library school for the fall term. The other young people indicated that the experience was valuable to them and that if they did not become practicing librarians they would be more knowledgeable library patrons. The experience of Miss Jacqueline Connolly at the Horger Library of the State Hospital resulted in her authorship of an article on the subject which was published in the Spring 1973 issue of the Southeastern Librarian.

The zero funding for LSCA programs by President Nixon in the Spring of 1973 for the FY 1973-74 budget resulted in the termination of this program.

Although the current trend indicating larger numbers of young people entering the library profession would seem to diminish the importance of this type of program, the need to attract and recruit the exceptionally well qualified young person continues.

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Fiscal Year 1973
Title I
Project III B(2): Career Education:
Scholarships

SECTION D: EVALUATION REPORT

This was the final year of funding for the last phase of the Scholarship Program. This project supported Goal II A(2) and was designed to provide professionally trained librarians for South Carolina public libraries. The increased number of young people entering the library profession has resulted in a substantial increase in qualified applicants for positions open in South Carolina libraries.

The final payment of $750 was made to the Chester County Library in July, 1972, covering the period for July through December. This completed the State Library's contractual commitment to the Chester County Library for payment of the salary supplement to the scholarship recipient employed by the Chester County Library in January of 1971.

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Fiscal Year 1973
Title I
Project III-B (3): Career Education: Workshops

SECTION D. EVALUATION REPORT

This project supports Goal II A (3) by contributing to the improvement of total library service through provision for continuing education for staff at all levels. The project offers training opportunities for professional and non-professional staff as well as trustees through attendance at workshops, regularly scheduled courses in librarianship, and professional meetings. All county and regional libraries are eligible to apply for the scholarship grants offered each summer to non-professional staff. As soon as the information is available, all libraries are sent a listing of undergraduate courses in librarianship offered by the accredited colleges and universities of the state. In addition, information received by the State Library about workshops or training sessions for professional personnel is sent to libraries and librarians who may best profit from such workshops.

During the summer of 1972, scholarships from FY 1972-73 funds were granted to four non-professional librarians from four county and regional libraries to attend workshops at Lander College, Winthrop College, or the University of South Carolina. Subject areas covered included selection of books for children, children's literature, and use of audio-visual materials.

Five professional staff members including four from county library systems and one from the State Library received scholarship and travel grants to attend Workshops. Three people attended the Workshop on Planning Rural Library Service held at the University of Wisconsin; one person attended the Workshop on Reaching the Adult at Ferris State College in Big Rapids, Michigan; and one person attended the Executive Development Program sponsored by Miami University of Ohio at Oxford, Ohio. All of these participants indicated that the courses and workshops offered excellent opportunities for learning new techniques and developing new ideas for improving library service both at the administrative level and in the area of service to patrons.

All of the workshops attended by professional librarians were located outside of the Southeast which afforded additional opportunities for exchange of ideas and points of view for all participants.

All scholarship and travel grant programs for the summer of 1973 were cancelled because of zero funding of LSCA by the Nixon budget for 1973-74. The information concerning regularly scheduled courses in librarianship was distributed to all county and regional libraries which were encouraged to provide scholarships for their own staff with local funds. We know of one library which granted scholarships to two staff members for the summer of 1973.

This has been a particularly valuable program and every effort should be made for its continuation.

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Fiscal Year 1973
Title I
Project III C (1): County Library

SECTION D. EVALUATION REPORT

The County Library Demonstration project supports Goal II D (3) in assisting newly unified county library systems to develop adequate levels of service and financial support. The first step in each project was to gain the cooperation of all tax supported public libraries and organize them into a single system.

1972-73 was the final year of the three-year domonstration program for Marion County during which three separate libraries joined together to form one system. The Field Service Librarian worked closely with the local librarian and library board throughout the final year toward up-grading local support so that service could continue at the same level at the close of the Demonstration period. Particular emphasis was given to extending bookmobile service, especially to the rural disadvantaged. In addition, a building program was begun which will expand the headquarters library. While exact figures for numbers of people reached are not available, total book circulation for the final year of the Demonstration period increased by 72%.

1972-73 was the second year of the Kershaw County Demonstration project. This was the first full year during which the library system utilized the services of a professional librarian. Major emphasis throughout the year was on the library's building program. Construction of the headquarters building was completed in May and the collections of the old county library system and the Camden City Library have now been combined in the spacious new building. Approximately 3000 patrons have either registered or re-registered during the year; the system qualified for "catch-up" and Periodical grants; and all projects were publicized locally. When it appeared that no LSCA funds would be available to continue the project for the third and final year, the library board was able to gain support from local tax monies to guarantee service at the same level for the coming year.

Unification of each of these county systems was the culmination of years of effort and each can be considered highly successful. All 46 counties now have unified library systems. Upon the completion of the Kershaw project in 1973-74, the County Library Project will end.

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Fiscal Year 1973
Title I
Project III-C (2): "Catch-Up"

SECTION D. EVALUATION REPORT

Project "Catch-Up" supports Goal II D (3) by enabling newly established or reorganized libraries to strengthen their resources. As the name implies, the project helps newly qualified libraries to reach levels of service currently provided by libraries which have qualified for grants over the years.

The Kershaw County Library was the only library to qualify for participation in this project during 1972-73. Since the library had begun to purchase periodicals for the first time during the previous year, a periodical holdings policy was developed which included a provision for the purchase of specific titles on microfilm. To implement this policy, $492.96 was allocated for the purchase of a microfilm reader; $227.70 was used for the purchase of periodical titles on microfilm; and $299.52 was used for purchase of a microfilm storage cabinet. The remainder of the grant was used to purchase books selected from standard sources for a total expenditure of $2500.

This project was especially valuable since it allowed the library to meet specific needs. The "Catch-Up" Project ends with 1972-73.

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29211
Fiscal Year 1973
Title I
Project III-D-(1)
Disadvantaged: Rural

SECTION D. EVALUATION REPORT

The Disadvantaged: Rural Project was continued the second year in twelve county and regional library systems, involving sixteen counties. The projects were conducted, as in the previous year, in the forms of grants-in-aid for on-going projects. Funds were used for personnel, reading materials and equipment, and transportation.

Since these were on-going projects, activities continued as described in last year's report with the following changes: Activities on Daufuskie Island (Beaufort County) were discontinued after another agency began providing similar services on a regular basis, and the Staff Assistant was able to devote full-time to the many other isolated poor communities and islands in the county. The Allendale-Hampton-Jasper Regional Library, with a special grant, was able to contract with Beaufort County to provide preschool activities with a large Headstart group in Jasper County. The Marion County Library, with a new mini-bookmobile, was able to cover more of the county and reach many more people. One disappointment was the withdrawal of the Aiken-Bamberg-Barnwell-Edgefield Regional Library from Murphy Village, the gypsy mobile home village in Edgefield County. An internal problem within the village and the local church made the withdrawal necessary, but the Regional Library anticipates being invited into the community in the future with bookmobile service.

Some libraries were able to conduct projects for the full two-year period while others had eighteen months or less because of delays in getting started. The majority will continue outreach work on some level with local funds if LSCA funds are discontinued. With poverty level library incomes, this will not be easy, but the fact speaks for itself as to the success of the Disadvantaged: Rural Project during its brief lifetime under LSCA.

Librarians estimate that some 10,000 individuals have been reached through this project in 1972-73; but its impact can best be judged by anecdotes relating the effects of service upon individual users. For this reason, copies of reports from each of the sixteen libraries are being forwarded.

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29211
Fiscal Year 1973
Title I
Project III-D-(2)
Disadvantaged: Urban

SECTION D. EVALUATION REPORT

Nine libraries continued during the second year on-going Disadvantaged: Urban Projects. The grants were used for personnel, reading material, AV materials and equipment, and transportation.

Projects continued as described in the first year with few changes. The two Model Cities county libraries had on-going projects in the Model Cities neighborhoods. In Spartanburg, a reading room was opened in another location and was operated in connection with the Right to Read Project also conducted by the county library. A community coordinator was employed to coordinate both projects. The Day Care Activity in Aiken was discontinued because of a change in administration in the Day Care facility and replaced with a reading room in a Planned Parenthood Center between Aiken and North Augusta. The Greenville County Project underwent minor changes with more emphasis on activities for disadvantaged children in the Main Library and on one neighborhood center rather than the three described previously.

Librarians estimate that more than 65,000 individuals have been reached by this project. Its success is best indicated by the fact that each of the nine libraries plans to continue and expand outreach work with local funds another year. They have seen the need and they feel a responsibility for providing these services.

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Fiscal Year 1973
Title I
Project III-D-(3)
County Library Upgrade

SECTION D. EVALUATION REPORT

One library qualified at the final moment for a County Library Upgrade grant to become the only one in the state to participate in this project. The project was designed with three libraries in mind, and much groundwork was done during the year with the qualifying library and one other. The Dillon County Library, with a high percentage of disadvantaged population, was able to employ a professional librarian for the first time in June. With the help of the field staff of the State Library, she will re-organize the County Library in such a way that it can undertake its responsibility of providing service to all of its population. The salary of the librarian will be assumed by the county library in the new fiscal year.

A great deal of time was spent with Clarendon County but it was not possible to establish the county library headquarters there as had been anticipated.

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Fiscal Year 1973
Title I
Project III-D-(5)
Disadvantaged: Staff Assistance

SECTION D -- EVALUATION REPORT

The Staff Assistance Project was offered only to the three libraries which had qualified for grants and employed Assistants during the first year. These were the ABBE Regional Library, the Beaufort County Library, and the Horry County Library. The Staff Assistants in these three systems enabled the libraries to better conduct successful outreach projects. Unfortunately, local funds will not be available in the ABBE Regional Library and in the Horry County Library for the continued employment of their Assistants, and these two young professionals will join the ranks of the unemployed at the end of June if LSCA funds are discontinued. Revenue Sharing funds will enable the Beaufort Assistant to continue in her work there.

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Fiscal Year 1973
Title III
Project IV: Microfilm Catalog and Shelflist

SECTION D. EVALUATION REPORT

The Microfilm Catalog and Shelflist Project has proven to be a valuable aid to the interlibrary loan network. By placing copies of the State Library's catalog in the Area Reference Research Centers, these libraries were given the key to the principal resources of the State Library. Not only has this facilitated selection of materials to be requested but it has speeded the interlibrary loan process, since a print-out of the catalog card is used for the interlibrary loan request form. Thus verification is eliminated at both ends and a clerk is able to retrieve materials from the State Library collection and place them in the mail immediately. The exchange of catalogs between the State Library, the University of South Carolina, and Clemson University also helped to provide ready access to the major book collections of the state.

During fiscal 1973 the microfilming of the catalog of Clemson University was completed and the first supplement to the State Library catalog was prepared. Following these tasks, the offer was made to each Area Reference Resource Center to microfilm its shelflist for security purposes. The microfilming of the Florence County Library's shelflist had been completed by the end of the year. Others will be done during FY 74.

This project has completely fulfilled expectations and will be continued on the same basis.

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Fiscal Year 1973
Title III
Project V: Interlibrary Loan Network

SECTION D. EVALUATION REPORT

The Interlibrary Loan Network continues to be a significant element in the total library program. During the spring funding crisis librarians throughout the state rated it as one of the two most valuable services of the State Library and joined forces to help obtain support necessary for its continuation.

Interlibrary loan circulation from the State Library totaled 9773 volumes, 4922 photocopies, 128 documents, and 200 filmstrips - all up over the previous year's figures. The 1741 reference requests represented a decrease of 125 questions as compared to 1971-72. The TWX service contributed to the interlibrary loan service (see Project I: Communication Network).

The ERIC program constituted a valuable source for interlibrary loan service and made the results of authoritative research immediately available to South Carolina patrons. During the year 5400 microfiche (not including in-library use) were duplicated and distributed to library users. The largest single group of users appear to be local officials and planners. During the last six months colleges throughout the state have made heavy use of ERIC. The reference staff promoted use of ERIC by a series of workshops for librarians and by several presentations, sponsored by the Division of Administration, to staff members in the Regional Planning Councils. A substantial increase in use followed.

Although the ERIC project began as a cooperative program in partnership with the S. C. Department of Education, the nature of the project has changed. The original sponsoring office in the Department of Education was abolished at the end of the three year experimental project. The present office has established new objectives and emphases, no longer striving to stimulate use at the local school level but concentrating on district and state administrators. The Department still subscribes to the ERIC tapes and does computer searches for a charge of $15.00 per search. However, the State Library has found manual searches to be adequate for most requests from public and college libraries or state agencies. Only 35 computer searches were requested during the year. The project will be reexamined during the coming year to determine if other means of cooperation are possible.

In addition to the ERIC workshops, the staff promoted service by issuing the monthly publication "New Resources" and by articles in each issue of the State Employee's Association's State Service. The field staff and the Consultant for Special Programs promoted it with public and institutional libraries. The Checklist of State Documents stimulated use of the documents collection as the Catalog of Filmstrip and Cassettes did for the Audio-Visual collection.

During the last three months of the year service suffered to some degree because of staff losses. It is believed that the quality of service was maintained but the processing of requests slowed considerably. Difficult requests sometimes required three or four days rather than the usual two day (overnight) service. With staff expected to be at full strength again by September, it is anticipated that service will be at top level once more.

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Fiscal Year 1973
Title I
Project VI A(2): Book Collection Improvement Project

SECTION D: EVALUATION REPORT

Project VI A(2): Book Collection Improvement Project has proven to be a very popular and successful program. It is intended to provide funds for the purchase of books, periodicals and audio-visual materials to the residents' libraries of the state supported institutions of South Carolina. Grant funds were provided on a per capita basis. Institutions that had less than 500 residents received $3.00 per capita. Those institutions whose resident population was more than 500 received $2.00 per capita.

The institution had to provide a full-time, qualified librarian, and the local book budget could not be reduced due to the receipt of grant funds.

Because of the condition of the book collections in the institutions, the State Library required the libraries to select from lists and bibliographies especally recommended for institutional service. This would insure that balanced collections were being built. Only five institutional libraries were in existence prior to the passage of Title IV-A of LSCA. The establishment of certain selection tools for use in this project has enabled these libraries to systematically weed their collections and add to them in an orgsained manner. The use of these tools permitted the other libraries to build balanced collections from the beginning.

The number of volumes in the libraries as compared to previous years is no indication of growth. The collections were in such poor shape that for every book purchased, at least two were discarded. The volume count remains somewhat static and will remain so until weeding is completed. The newer institutional libraries do not have this problem and therefore their growth patterns are easier to measure.

A fair gauge of the libraries growing importance in the institutions of South Carolina is the growth of the library's budgets. Today's library budgets in our institutions are excellent examples of what "seed money" can do. The money appropriated for institutions in LSCA was never large, but the benefits of that money far surpasses its monetary worth. It provided incentives and encouraged institutional administrators to seriously consider what the library would mean to his total institutional program. In Fiscal Year 1972, $146,065.71 was appropriated from local sources. This does not include LSCA, ESEA or HEA funds. In Fiscal Year 1973 this figure was $139,822.34. Fiscal Year'72's totals include $50,000 for a building at Whitten Village. Therefore the increase in funds between fiscal year 1972 and fiscal year 1973 for services was $43,756.63.

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Fiscal Year 1973
Title I
Project VI-A (3): Exceptional Children

SECTION D. EVALUATION REPORT

Project VI-A (3): Exceptional Children supports Goal III E 2 which "provides service programs, planned to meet specific needs, to institutions too small to maintain a full program of library service."

The only on-going project is the provision of library services to the South Carolina Crippled Children's Convalescent Center in Florence, South Carolina. Since 1969 a three way contract between the South Carolina State Library, the Florence County Library and the South Carolina Crippled Children's Convalescent Center has been in effect. A member of the Florence County Library staff makes a twenty-six visits during the year to the Center. These visits are flexible to meet the needs of the current population. The population remains near thirty-six at any one time with an average stay of about six weeks. Therefore the population is ever changing. There may be a story hour one visit, filmstrips the next or the librarian may visit individually with the children. All of these methods seem to work. At one time during their stay, all of the children will have availed themselves of this service.

The children at the Center are all physically handicapped, many of whom are still in casts or braces following an operation. The library has meant a lot to these children in overcoming their fears of being away from home and of being hospitalized.

There is a room set aside as a library which children can visit when they are free. A collection of books suitable for the age level of the children is on hand. If a child needs more advanced materials the librarian borrows them from the Florence County Library collection. On days scheduled for library visits, the story hours may be held in a number of locations. They may be in the library; they may be in one of the wards; or on nice days they may be held out of doors. This change in scenery is particularly appealing to the children.

Attached is a report of the library activities for 1972-1973.

A project to provide library services to the youthful offenders at the Department of Youth Services' Reception and Evaluation Center was not conducted this year. Plans to conduct a project there were halted when funds from the Center's budget were not available to provide matching funds. There was also a reluctance on the part of the Department of Youth Services to establish library services there.

During the year two new libraries were opened (Willow Lane School and McDougall Youth Correctional Center). Five others were either remodeled or were the recipients of new equipment that substantially altered the appearance of the library. This capital improvement is visible evidence of the growing importance of institutional libraries in South Carolina. Just before the end of the year the Department of Corrections received approval of a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Grant to build a new library at Central Correctional Institution.

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Fiscal Year 1973
Title I
Project VI A(4): Adults with
Special Problems

SECTION D. EVALUATION REPORT

Project VI-A(4): Adults with Special Problems supports Goal III G.

One segment of the population that this project reaches is those addicted to alcohol or drugs. Since 1969 the alcoholic centers of the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation have participated in this program that provides the residents with paperbound books of high reading interest. In 1972-1973 the Addictions Center of the Department of Mental Health also participated in this project.

The purpose of the project in the addiction centers is to determine the best method of providing them with library services. The three centers have a combined capacity of 130 residents. Their stay is too short for outside contractual services, such as a bookmobile stop by the local county library, to be effective. It is believed that having books readily available to the residents is very important. To this end, the centers have been provided with paperback books of high reading interest. These collections, selected by the State Library's Consultant, Special Programs, have been supplemented with each succeeding year's program.

This project has been very successful in reaching those institutionalized. Reading has proven to be very popular with all age groups and estimates are that about sixty percent to seventy percent of the residents are using the materials for group discussions in their therapy sessions.

A second segment of the population that this project reaches is the adult offender in the pre-release centers of the South Carolina Department of Corrections. It is more difficult to assess the effects of library services on the residents of these centers, who are all about to be released. They spend their last six months or so in these centers, which are close to the area they wish to reside in upon release. They hold jobs during the day and return to the centers in the evening. The centers are part of a re-socialization process which will prepare the residents for release.

The role of the library is totally different than that in the alcoholic centers. Since the men are about to return to their communities, it is important that they be aware of the services that a local public library provides. Therefore agreements have been made between two county libraries and the pre-release centers in their area. The Greenville County Library serves the men of the Blue Ridge Pre-Release Center; Spartanburg County Library serves the men at the Piedmont Pre-Release Center.

The men are informed of the library in their orientation to the centers and are encouraged to avail themselves of its services. The centers agreed to provide

transportation to the library. The State Library agrees to reimburse the county libraries for any lost or damaged materials. Both county libraries report it is impossible to determine the use of the library by the the men because of their circulation systems. The librarians do however report that they feel the libraries are being used.

This service is important since the trend in corrections is more towards community centers and less towards large, central prison units. If this continues, these centers would be proto-types for future service to the Department of Corrections.

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Fiscal Year 1973
Title I
Project VI B(1): Service to the Blind
and Physically Handicapped

SECTION D. EVALUATION REPORT

VI-B(1): Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped supports Goal IV B. This project provides a full range of reading materials, braille, talking books, discs, large print, tape, and cassettes from the North Carolina-South Carolina Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The Regional Library is jointly supported by North and South Carolina.

There are 2,831 eligible South Carolina readers registered with the Regional Library. This represents an increase of 286 over Fiscal Year '72. In Fiscal Year'73, 76,494 books (all media) were borrowed from the Regional Library. Fiscal Year 72's circulation (all media) was 69,411. These figures show an healthy increase in use of materials available.

The library services provided to the eligible handicapped readers of South Carolina are provided free of cost since the Regional Library is a member of the system of regional libraries established by the Library of Congress. The books, whether talking books or cassettes, are also free, as are the machines on which to play them. The number of cassette players is limited. Therefore, some cassette readers may have provided their own machines.

The Library of Congress predicts that in 10 years all recorded books will be on cassette tape and talking books on disc will no longer exist. One sign of the popularity of the cassette books is the 84 new cassette readers registered in fiscal year '73. Considering that only 600 titles are on cassette compared to over 4,000 on talking books, this increase in cassette readership is a good indication of the acceptance of the cassette by South Carolina readers. Many of these cassette readers also read talking books for titles not available on cassette.

The Library of Congress estimates that one out of every four persons in the United States is handicapped. Using this formula there are 647,629 handicapped South Carolinians. If only 2,831 are now using this service, then we need to devise new and imaginative methods of reaching others.

While the service from the Regional Library has been very satisfactory, it will end during Fiscal Year 1974. Because of a re-organization of state government in North Carolina, we were informed that the North Carolina State Library could no longer serve South Carolina readers. Therefore, the South Carolina State Library will undertake this service.

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Fiscal Year 1973
Title I
Project VI B (3): Browsing Collections
For the Blind and Handicapped

SECTION D. EVALUATION REPORT

VI-B (3): Browsing Collections for Blind and Handicapped supports Goal IV C by making library services accessible to handicapped individuals at the local level. There are five county libraries (Anderson, Charleston, Greenville, Richland, and Spartanburg) that provide a collection of talking books for their readers. These materials are supplied by the North Carolina - South Carolina Regional Library for the Blind and the Physically Handicapped. In order to provide variety, the materials are frequently changed.

The county libraries provide the necessary space for the collection, make the service available at all hours that the library is open, adopt a regular schedule of publicity and assign a staff member, who will be able to assist and advise the handicapped patron, to supervise the project.

The State Library arranges for the initial collection and provides a salary supplement for the supervising librarian not to exceed $75.00 per month.

The county libraries have tried to give this service as much publicity as possible. Talking books and machines are set up in the branch libraries and information about the services is also available on the bookmobile. Other publicity efforts have ranged from personal contact with the registered borrowers to using the various broadcast media. These attempts have met with varying degrees of success.

Generally speaking this project has not faired too well. Circulation is small. There are many factors for this seeming lack of interest. A major factor is that the level of service from the Regional Library is good. The handicapped readers are not very mobile and it is easier for them to rely on mail order service than to go to their county library or have someone go for them. The collections in the county libraries are necessarily small and do not contain many new titles because the Regional Library needs as many copies of them as possible to serve their readers. Therefore the browsing collections contain older, more standard titles, many of which have already been read by the patrons.

This project will continue in Fiscal Year 1974, but it will be evaluated by the South Carolina State Library and the individual county libraries to determine if it should be continued thereafter.

Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services
South Carolina Department of Mental Health

7901 Farrow Road / Columbia, South Carolina 29203 / (803) 758-4437
Admissions 758-4409

August 6, 1973

Mr. James B. Johnson, Jr.
Consultant, Special Programs
South Carolina State Library
P. O. Box 11469
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

Dear Mr. Johnson,

I would like to transmit some information to you regarding the placement and use of the nearly two hundred paperback books which your facility supplied to us recently. These publications have proven to be a considerable asset to our fifty-six inpatient residents here at the South Carolina Alcohol and Drug Addictions Center. As you may know we have quite an active program which involved numerous activities each day ranging from group therapy on one hand to outdoor recreational therapy on the other. These forms of therapy have been well supplemented with reading material, primarily drawn from the novels and publications which you supplied to us. The Office of Training does have the primary responsibility of the library here at the facility and this responsibility keeps me cognizant of the use of reading materials within the facility. A significant number of the administrative personnel here at the Addictions Center have commented on the wide range use to which the residents appear to be putting this material. Several of us have noted even a number of titles being read by a number of different residents.

We initially distributed some one hundred of the books among the four wards here at the Addictions Center. This gave us an initial distribution of twenty-five books per ward since we have four wards. We deliberately chose to distribute a smaller number in order to better monitor the use of this material. We also wish to see what the "walk off" number would be. We discovered that the amount of use was quite high and the walk off number was quite low on this first distribution. Some six weeks later we then distributed the remaining one hundred books in a similar fashion on a twenty-five book per ward basis. Placement on wards actually took place in a reading center area consisting of a three shelf cabinet placed directly adjacent to lounge and table areas on each ward. This placement seems to have been quite adequate to meet the need of placement and distribution. Most of the residents were quite good at returning the novels to the original cabinet area for additional use by other residents.

We feel that there were a number of reasons for the wide spread use of this material. Some of the more significant reasons were the visible identification reading area on each ward, the great range of topics presented, and distribution of the topics particularly of interest to both adults and young people. It should be noted that many of the titles were quite contemporary in nature. These novels as you would expect received great distribution. Some of the remaining novels were updated versions of more "classical material" and these pubilcations also received relatively wide spread coverage.

As you may know we are anticipating moving into our larger one hundred eighty-six bed facility in January of 1974. On or before that time we do plan to add a full-time librarian whose primary responsibility will be the acquisition and circulation of a large number of resident and professional reading materials. It is certainly our hope here at the Addictions Center that our association with your agency will continue to be a reciprocal one. We would like to again qualify for a paperback distribution system similar to this one so that the residents may have the advantage of good reading material even before we move into our larger Center. I am most interested in maintaining contact with you and possibly receiving consulting services with regard to setting up and stocking our library in the new Center. We certainly do appreciate the receipt of and use of these reading materials. They have been of great value to the residents during their stay.

If we may be of any further service please feel free to call upon us in any way.

Sincerely,

C. Edgar Spencer

C. Edgar Spencer, M.Ed., ACSW
Training Coordinator

CES:icg